THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era. HOURS AT HOME.

BY THOMAS S. DONOBO

God bless thee, Maye! This sultry afternoon Weary and sad of thought, I cast me down, Resting but sleeping not : so kind a boon Then hor cleas. Like a poor, beleaguered town Within my heart was sorrow meeting sorrow, And none that ever dreamed of brighter morrow

I closed mine eyes. Now softly through the room I heard the careful steps of her I love.

And presently there spread a pleasant gloor Around me, for the sun shone bright above. Too bright for slumber Presently I know She stood, and gazed, and watched each breath I drew. Then stole away so tenderly-one look.

A long and sweet one, as she passed the door Escaping with her newly opened book, Her slow steps mounting to our chamber floo-Of this a part I saw, and f it a part, Over my sorrows came the smile of peace

As over stormy waves the sunset ray, Till, less and less disturbed, at last they conse And calmly mirror back the golden day Over the deluge of my soul came leve, Rangiane pairwale not like North's dure

Distinctly rose a vine-clad cottage wall. Far down the forest winding of a gless, An i near the tinkling of a waterfall; Making my happy state, O doubly dear!

And friends were mine, good friends, though only few Who shared, in summer days, my fragrant bower, Or by my social hearth, in winter, drew, While verse and story sped the pensive hour. Not far the dry lay: at Sabbath time,

Over the hills, we heard the church bells chime

What merry parties on the grassy plain! What rambling rides among the bending trees Only dear Maye and I; the performed breez Waving her auburn curls, as gladsomely Her proud steed bounded on, so wild and free!

On sprangoursteeds through sun and checkered shade Down the green vale and up the gentle hill, Or instantly, in full career obeyel, And stood with arching needs, waiting our will Prank the cool tide, and heard the linnet sing

And watched the br ad oak leaves that whirling fell; And through the forest vista looked afar, Talked quietly, and, loving all things we'l, Came slowly homeward 'neath the evening star To pass perchance, the early hours of night ,, , With books that made the very darkness light

We lived not for ourselves alone: we taught And our reward was-only this we song't-The grateful smile that often met our view, The consciousness that children loved us more. And old men, entering, blessed our cottage door

In the lone forest sometimes would I stray, And mid the inspirations breathing there, Would let my thoughts pursue their music way, Singing of all things bountiful and fair Trusting they should exist, and out be read, When he who wrote them slumbered with the dead

Again, when desolate the wintry scene In the small book room would we sit together Where some sweet page preserved our own world green Enchancing it beyond all gloomy weather : Or, also there, would come the lightsome rhyme With which our hearts, forever young, kept time And this-I know not how it was-was now

We were not old, but looking forward yet Right trustfully with calm, exalted brow, Nor fearing loss of all, when sank that light Such were my fancies, and the sweetest still

Were those that pictured her confiding soul, Faithful and kind, confronting every ill; And, where her tenderness could not control, Soothing and cheering, by her angel love, Parting the cloud, revealing Heaven above

Smiling as I beheld it in my sleep : I gazed, I smiled; then could not choose but ween Rolled back, by love's compositence o'expowered! Washington, October, 1850.

SUBSTANCE

REMARKS OF MR. N. P. CHASE, OF OHIO,

Course of the debate in the Senate on his motion to

strike out the second section of the Fugitive Slave Bill, August 24, 1850. The bill providing for the reclamation for fugi-

tives from service, and offered by Mr. UNDERon, of Kentucky, being under consideration, Mr. Chase moved to strike out the second section,

" SEC 2. And be it further enacted, That the superior court of each organized Territory of the Uni-ted States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the cir-cuit courts of the United States, and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the superior court of any organized Territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties, conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the circuit courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by the third section of the act of Congress, approved February 12, 1793, in the preceding section of this act men-

The first section authorized and required the commissioners of the circuit courts of the United States to act in the matter of surrendering fugitives from service, as the judges of the United that is, examine claims to alleged fugitives from service, and, if satisfied as to the validity of the claims, to grant warrants of removal to the State from which the escape was made. It will be remembered that this act authorizes seizure without process, examination without opportunity of defence, trial without jury, and decision without appeal.

The motion of Mr. Chase, therefore, was, in

effect, to deny the right of the slaveholder to reclaim as a slave any person escaped into the Ter-

Mr. CHASE said : The object of the amendment is merely to conform the provisions of this bill to those of the Constitution. The Constitution provides that " no person held to service or lab one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, he discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up?

The terms of the Constitution confine the right of reclamation to persons escaping from one State into another State. This section extends this right, or rather a provision for the assertion of a right that does not exist, to the Territories. This is the reason why I ask that it be stricken out. Messrs. Berrien of Georgia, Butler of South Carolina, and Underwood of Kentucky, objected to the amendment, relying on Southern doctrine

Mr. BERRIEN said that the proposed amendmen indicated a disposition "to do just what is absolutely required by the letter of the Constitution, and refuse that which the spirit of the Constitution rendered equally imperative." He insisted that Congress had ample power to make provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves; that the only ern gentlemen insisted on coupling with this prodifference between the States and the Territories was, "that, with regard to the States, the obligation is rendered imperative by the Constitution, but, with regard to the Territories, is rendered much, if any, examination. They have been decided to be unconstitutional in part, and must be equally imperative by the principles of justice, and by the obligation of the United States Gov-ernment to protect all the citizens of the United States in the undisturbed enjoyment of their

acterized the proposition of Mr. Chase as "perverse" and "extravagant," and called for the property."
Mr. Burler insisted that the only reason for not referring to Territories, in the clause of the Constitution, was, that the framers of the Constitertain them." tution took it for granted that the Territories were open to the immigration of slaveholders with their slaves as well as of other citizens with their Mr. BALDWIN of Connecticut expressed his dissent from the views of Mr. Chase. "Whatever property; and "never dreamed that slavery would be excluded, except by State Governments"

Mr. UNDERWOOD referred to the provision in the act of 1793, for the reclamation of slaves escaped into Territories, and relied on it as authority for the legislation now proposed. "We have exclusive jurisdiction," he said, "over the Territories. No other power can interfere there. And shall we refuse to do in a Territory, subject to our jurisdiction, that which the Constitution requires us to do in a State?"

Mr. Chase. A few words in reply to the sug-

thorize the General Government to return fugi-tive slaves escaped into the Territories, still we ought to assume a power beyond the Constitution, and legislate for that object. I suppose the de-since they have jurisdiction over the Territories ought to assume a power beyond the Constitution, and legislate for that object. I suppose the decisions of almost every State in the Union, before which this question of slavery has come, have de-

that a slave is reduced to the condition in which

he is by force—force legalized by the law of the State in which slavery exists; and that when the

slave passes beyond the jurisdiction in which that

slave passes beyond the jurisdiction in which that force is legalized, he ceases to be a slave, simply because the power to detain him in slavery does not accompany him. That is a doctrine held almost universally, and which has been asserted, throughout the Northern States especially, as one of the grounds upon which it would be safe to withhold the application of the Wilmot Proviso

from the Territories The argument has been.

municipal law, into the Territories, he ceases to be a slave, because there is in them no authority by which he can be held. If that be true, if that

be a valid argument, and we yet so legislate as to

Mr. UNDERWOOD, Jountinuing) It says

son claiming his or her labor as aforesaid."

be duly convicted."

But listen to what follows:

"There shall be no slavery or involuntary ser-

" Provided, also. That any person escaping into

Now, it is a part of that celebrated Ordinance

Sir, I was saying, when the gentleman inter

rupted me, that if we, by our legislation, authorize

or continue slavery in Territories, where the Con-

stitution by its terms does not carry it, we do, to

that extent, establish slavery there.

The doctrine of non-intervention has found much favor with a portion of the Democratic

party Within proper limits, and confined to the States, the doctrine is sound. Its application

to the Territories also has been defended in the North, upon the ground that slavery cannot go

beyond the jurisdiction of the State which main

tains it; that the Government of the United

States have no power to establish slavery; and

therefore that it cannot be introduced into the

Now, sir, let us act upon some principle. It

slaveholding is right in itself-if the relation

which it establishes is, as some say, a relation founded in the law of Nature, like that of husband

and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward-

if also, the Constitution confers the power and

imposes the duty of legislation for its maintenance

upon Congress—then let all the protection be given to the institution which Southern gentle-

nen, however extreme, claim for it. Their claims,

if these propositions be conceded to them, can

hardly go beyond our duties. But if, on the other hand, slaveholding is condemned by the law

of Nature, as the decisions, even of the slave States, declare it is; if slavery is a local institu-tion, created by State law, and dependent upon

State law for its existence and continuance, let us act upon this principle as if we believed in it,

and declare that slavery cannot be extended be-yond State jurisdiction, and deny to its support

the power of the National Government in the Ter-

clause of the Constitution applies to slaves escaped into Territories. If Congress legislates for the

surrender of such persons, the power to do so must be sought elsewere. The Sepator from

Congress to " make all needful rules and regula-

tions respecting the Territory or other property

of the United States" He claims that this clause

confers on Congress an unlimited power of legisla

tion over the Territories. Others maintain that it confers no power of legislation at all. The cor-

rect opinion. I think, lies between these extremes

Congress has the power of legislation over the

Congress to reduce anybody to slavery, or to au-

thorize slavery in any way, or to any extent. If it did, there is no institution of arbitary power

which Congress might establish in the Territo-ries. I deny, then, the existence of the unlimited

power asserted for Congress. Of course I do not admit the inference deduced by the Senator from Georgia, from its assumed existence.

But the Senator from Kentucky | Mr. UNDER-NOOD | refers to the Ordinance of 1787. A very

slight examination will satisfy any thinking man

that this Ordinance gives no countenance to the

claim of power over this subject now made for

The original policy of this Government was

against the extension of slavery. The patriots who framed the Constitution and framed the Or-

dinance-cotemporaneous acts-never anticipated

the reclamation of slaves from Territories, under

the Constitution That instrument stipulated for the surrender of servants escaped from one

State into another. The Ordinance provided for the surrender of servants escaped from the original

States into the only Territory of the United States

then existing. This provision was confined, it will

be observed, to servants escaped from the original

escape from an original State into territory north-west of the Ohio. Escapes from States into other

Territories were left unprovided for, although the

acquisition of other territories was certainly an-

expected at no very remote period; and the last thing that the framers of the Constitution or

Ordinance would have thought of would have been

a provision looking to its perpetuity and indefi-

nite extension. The Ordinance, then, affords no evidence of the existence, and no countenance to

the exercise, of any such power as is now in-

The Senator from Kentuckey also relies on the

act of 1793 as a cotemporaneous exposition of the Constitution, and an authority in favor of the ex-

istence of the power. That act, indeed, provides

for the surrender of fugitives escaped into Territories; and the exercise of the power, at so early a period, proves—so runs the argument—

that the same Congress, by the same act, confer-

red judicial power on State magistrates, and this the Supreme Court has decided could not con-

stitutionally be done. This fact nullifies the authority of this act, as a contemporaneous construction of the Constitution. The Congress which enacted it mistook their power as to State

magistrates; they might as easily mistake their power as to the Territories.

vice received, in fact, little consideration. The

occasion of the act arose out of a demand by the

or of Pennsylv nia applied to the President, who

the extradition of fugitives from justice. South-

tives from service. The demand was acceded to

and the clauses were inserted, probably without

Mr. BUTLER spoke with some heat. He char-

capture and delivery of fugitive slaves escaping

that the fugitive servant clause of the Constitu-

tion does not introduce or establish any slavery in the free States, but "simply recognises the ex-

The yeas and mays being ordered,

present argument.

The provisions relating to fugitives from ser

its constitutionality. But it must be rem

The extinction of slavery itself

Territories.

vitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in

the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall

cisions of almost every State in the Union, before which this question of slavery has come, have determined—so that it is not now a matter open to controversy—that slavery is a local institution; that a slave is reduced to the condition in which ator from South Carolina. It is quite easy to use epithets; but epithets prove nothing. It is very easy to say that a proposition is "extravagant" and "perverse;" but, after a gentlemen has gratified his taste by such an application of terms, the proposition remains just as it was before. I ould prefer to hear some argument in contravention of the position I maintain. I am, I trust, as op n to conviction as any gentleman upon this floor—as little willing and as little likely to ad-vance propositions which can justly be denominatthat if the slave passes from the jurisdiction of ed the State, in which he is held as such under the perverse" or "extravagant" as any other

What have I said? That the common law revails in this country as the rule of decision the Federal courts and the State courts genrally ; except so far as it is controlled and modified by the Constitution of the United States. Does anybody deny that? If not, what have been countenance the right of the master in or to the slave who passes out of a State into a Territory. the results of the application of the principle? By the courts of Louisiana, it has been held that it follows as a matter of course that to that extent we authorize the introduction of slavery into the a slave taken to France, and having set his foot Territories.

Mr. Underwood. Will the Senator yield one upon that soil, though but for a moment, was no onger a slave ; and, although he might be brought moment? I wish to call his attention to the Orback to Louisians, his freedom would remain. Such, also, were the earlier decisions in Missis-Mr. Chase, (in his seat / I was just coming to sippi It may be however, that the course of ad-

dification there. Now, what was the ground of those decisions? It was, as I said before, that common-law princi-ple, or rather that principle of universal law, which affirms that slavery is local—is dependent upon the municipal law for its existence and continuance. Slavery is an institution of force, and not of right, as our law books teach—the private the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed back by the perforce of the master being made efficient and sufficient by the public force of the State. When, therefore, a person held as a slave passes beyond the jurisdiction within which public force can be invoked in aid of the private force which would of 1787, a part of that celebrated Ordinance
of 1787, a part of the very same sentence which
contains that provision which the gentleman is so
anxious to apply to all these cases. I think it
ought all to go together, if it is to go at all. I am subject him to slavery, he is no longer a slave. He is a man; and he is where the power which made him a slave cannot follow him. He is free, therefore. That is all there is of it; and that, it ought all to go together, if it is to go at all. I am opposed to the application of the first part, and I think the residue ought to be applied.

Mr. Chask. Perhaps, as compromises are in fashion, I might make a compromise with the Senator, by taking the whole of the Ordinance Proviso together. Would he consent to it? seems to me, is sound logic. It is a legitimate deduction from unquestionable premises. If gentlemen can show that the premises are unsound, or the conclusion erroneous, let them do so.

Now, sir, a few words in answer to the Senator from Connecticut. He thinks we may legislate for the extradition of slaves escaped into the Territories, although the clause of the Constitution, under which we act, does not extend to the Territories at all. Now, I ask the Senator where he finds constitutional power to enforce the survey der of slaves escaped into the Territories? What clause of the Constitution confers it? Will the Scaater say that slaves passing or taken from one of the States into the Territories remain slaves? If he says that, I understand him. That is the modern Southern doctrine. Does he say that these persons, if fugitives from service, may be delivered up under the general power of Congress over the Territories? That, also, is a position which I understand. The point of difference be-tween us would then be this: I maintain that Congress has no power to authorize or sanction slavery in the Territories, and that, inasmuch as all Territorial legislative power is derived from Congress, there can be, therefore, no Territorial slavery; while the Senator insists that a quali-fied right of the master to the slave, the right of reclamation, may be created by Congress in the

Territories. The Senator denies, however, that the condition of the person, thus liable to be surrendered is slavery. He denies that the Constitution continues the condition of slavery in the case of a slave oscaping from one State into another. He insists that the fugitive is not property in the non-slaveholding State. In that, as a legal proposition, I agree with him; but this will furnish no warrant for the legislation contemplated by the section which I propose to strike out. The opin-ion which the Senator and myself entertain has not yet received the sanction of the courts. Our opinion is not the law; quite otherwise. The apreme Court, in the case of Pennsylvania vs Prigg, decided that, as between States, the condi tion of the fugitive slave remains in all respects the same in the State into which he escapes as it was in the State from which he fled. This is the language of the court :

The clause contains a positive and unqualified recognition of the right of the owner in the * * puts the right to the service or labor on the same ground and to the same extent in every other State as in the State from which the slave escaped, and in which he was held to service or labor. If this be so, all the incidents of the right attach also. The owner must, there-fore, have the right to seize and repossess the Territories; not an arbitary, unlimited power, but one fixed and limited by the general princi-ples of the Constitution. It does not authorize slave, which the local laws of his own State confer upon him, as property."

Now, we are or should be practical men. We should legislate upon facts and laws as we find them. The power under which the Senate must act in passing a bill for the surrender of fugitives from service is nowhere expressly granted by the Constitution, but is claimed by implication from this clause of compact, and the claim is sanctioned by a decision of the Supreme Court. We must take this whole decision together, if we desire to ascertain the consequences of the legislation which it asserts to be within the competency of Congress. This decision asserts that Congress, in providing for the surrender of a slave escaped, most regard him as property. If, then, Congress shall exercise this same power in regard to slaves escaped into Territories—a case not provided for in the Constitution—it must recognise, or rather authorize, the continuance in the Territories of the property relation between the master and the escaped slave. In the absence of legislation by Congress, a slave escaped into the Territories is free. There is no slavery there for any man, whenceso ver or howsoever he may come. Con-gress intervenes; and there is slavery there—slavery unlimited in duration, unrestricted in ex-tent, "with all the incidents" which attach to the States. The Constitution and the Ordinance covered the ground intended to be covered. The which the slaves come. Now, this slavery gets which the slaves come. Now, this slavery gets into the Territories by the legislation of Con-Constitution provided for cases of escape from into the Territories by the legislation of Cona State into a State; the Ordinance for cases of gress. If not, will the Senator explain how it gets there?

abduction gave rise to the case of Prigg rs. Penn-sylvania, had children by a free husband, who never escaped from Maryland, but were born in Pennsylvania. And yet, as the mother was an escaping slave, and "all the incidents" of slavery attached to her, her children were carried with her and sold to the slave-deader. I do not say that this was lawful or constitutional-far from it; but it was sanctioned by the decision of the Supreme Court. That decision, though in my judgment wholly unwarranted by the Constitution, yet stands for law; and we must legislate

as practical men, well knowing that, until reversed, it will stand for law.

If, then, Congress, by its legislation, creates the right of reclamation in a class of cases in which it is not given by the Constitution-if it continues the master's power over and his property in slaves escaped into Territories, as that power and property are held by the Supreme Court to be continued by the Constitution in and over slaves escaped into the States, does not Congress introduce slavery into the Territories? It seems to me that there can be but one answer to this question. I would hope, therefore, that the Senator from Connecticut might reconsider his opinion.

clause in the Constitution speaks only of States; but he thought that the case of the Territories if not within the letter, was within the spirit of the Constitution," and that Congress shou Governor of Pennsylvania upon the Governor of Virginia for certain fugitives from justice. The vide for the seizure and extradition of fugitives escaped into them. He said further:

mand was not complied with, and the Govern-The Senator from Ohio assumes the legal posilaid the subject before Congress. Congress acted upon it. The primary object was to provide for except where the common law is overridden by the Constitution. There is no controversy about that. There is no controversy about the fact that if a slave escape from a slave State into a fre State or upon free soil, or even upon free terri-tory, in common law that slave is free. But the question is whether, legislating in a spirit of good faith, we ought not to give to the South the fair benefit of this constitutional provision of the Contreated as without weight as authority in the stitution-whether we ought not to override the common-law principle. It seems to me that we ought to carry out the provisions of the Constituverse" and "extravagant," and called for the yeas and nays, "as a commentary," he said, "upon notions avowed here, to see how many enthe redelivery everywhere and anywhere. But the Senator from Ohio says, "What power have you to legislate in this way?" The Constitution limits this power of legislation to slaves escaping into the several States. If the power comes from constitutional obligation," he said, "exists on the part of the United States in relation to the reexclusive power to legislate for the Territories, certainly we have the power to pass a law upon this subject. Our power over the Territories is supreme. It covers this question as it covers all others. If it does not cover this question, pray let me ask my friend how he will vote for the Wilmot Proviso? If we can shut out slavery from one State to another does equally exist, in my opinion, in regard to a slave escaping into a Territory of the United States." He urged from the Territores, we can let it in, or order slaves to be delivered up in the Territories. We mr. Chass. A few words in reply to the suggestions made by different gentlemen.

The Senator from Georgia thinks that we ought to legislate in conformity with the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution, and although the letter of the Constitution does not bind or auther the supreme dominion over the Territories. We have supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over the Territories. That is the legal position upon which we have stood all along. The only question was one of expediency—whether we should exercise it or not.

In answer, Mr. Chask said: the Senator from

New Jersy admits the general principle for which I contend that a slave escaping into free territory is free. But he says that we should deny to the escaped slave the benefit of this common-law prin-ciple—that we should, to use his own expression, "override" it. He claims that we have the con-stitutional power to do so in virtue of the general authority of Congress over the Territories. He insists that we may, if we choose, establish slavery in the Territories as fully as it is established in any State; or, to the limited extent of providing for the seizure and extradition, as slaves, fugitives

rom service escaped into them.

He asks how, if I do not admit this doctrine can vote for the Proviso? I will tell him. I deny the right of the General Government to establish slavery; but I affirm its right and duty to prohibit. A legislature may, I apprehend, be restrained from allowing the introduction within its jurisdiction of persons infected with the plague, and yet have full power to prohibit it.

The honorable Senator says, also, that good faith requires us to continue and protect the slaveholder's right in his slave so far as to enable him to follow him if he escapes into the Territo ries and bring him back. I am not insensible, I trust, to such an appeal. But when I am asked to assume an obligation not imposed by the Constitution, and to sanction by my vote the reduc tion of any person to slavery, I must be permitted to doubt whether good faith requires any such action from me. I am unwilling to make a supplement to the Constitution, for the sake of erecting a bulwark for slavery. I am unwilling to go beyond the positive requirements of the Constitu-

admits the general principles upon which I stand, in respect to slavery; but they deny the justness of my conclusions, and insist that they cught not, under the Constitution, to be applied to the Territories. I have the misfortune to differ from them. I think that principle, right in themselves, ought to be applied wherever applicable. Mr. BALDWIN made some further remarks in

indication of his positions.

Mr. Yulke, declared that he felt little interest the bill, believing that no law which could be passed could have much effect. He referred to the Convention of fugitive slaves, and their friends in session, at that moment, in the State of New York, and read an extract from their address to the slaves in the Southern States. Mr. Dodge of Iowa replied to Mr. YULEE, and

read as an offset to the address to the slaves "the act to regulate blacks and mulattoes" passed by Mr. Chase then said:

I desire merely to recall the Senate to the real question under consideration. The remarks and extracts of the Senator from Florida, [Mr. YULER.] and the law of lows read by Mr. Dongs, are equally wide from the simple question which is fore us; which is whether we will strike from this bill for the recapture of fugitive slaves, the provision for the seizure and surrender of such perons, when they shall have escaped into the Ter-

ritories of the United States.

The question being then taken upon Mr.
Cuass's amendment, it was rejected, as follows:

YEA-Mr. Chase, Navs - Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Butler, Cass, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dayton Dodge of Wis-consin, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Greene, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Soulé Spruance Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, Winthrop and Yulee-41.

LIST OF ACTS PASSED BY THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Public acts which originated in the Senate An act to enable the state of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the "swamp lands" within their

An act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Illinois, Missis-sippi, and Alabama, in aid of the construction of railroad from Chicago to Mobile. An act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice

and persons escaping from service of their mas-ters;" approved February 12th, 1793. An act to reduce the minimum price of the min-eral lands in the Lake Superior district in Mich-

igan and in the Chippewa district in Wisconsin.

An act to authorize notaries public to take and certify oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgments in certain cases. he better organization of the District Court of the

United States within the State of Louisiana," approved the 3d of March, 1849. An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States.

An act to carry into effect the Convention bezil of the 27th day of January, 1849. An act authorizing the negotiation of treaties with the Indian tribes in the Territory of Ore-gon, for the extinguishment of their claims to lands lying west of the Cascade mountains, and

for other purposes. An act to increase the rank and file of the army and to encourage enlistments. increase the commissariat of the United States army.

An act to reduce and define the boundaries of the military reserve at St. Peter's river, in the Territory of Minnesota, and to secure the rights of the actual settlers thereon.

An act for the admission of the State of Caliornia into the Union.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, approved March 2d, 1799. An act giving the assent of the United States to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the December session, 1844, chap-

An act giving the assent of Congress to the leasing of a portion of the margin of the Black Warrior river for the purposes therein mentioned. An act to provide for the printing of the Annual Report upon Commerce and Navigation

An act to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in case of the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the District Courts. An act to establish a Territorial Government An act to suppress the slave trade in the Dis-

trict of Columbia. An act to regulate the terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the Dis-

An act supplementary to the act entitled " An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States'

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to amend, in the cases therein mentioned, the act o regulate the duties on imports and tonage. An act proposing to the State of Texas the stablishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of al territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States and to establish a Territorial Government for

An act to anthorize the Secretary of the Treas ury to permit vessels from the British North American Provinces to lade and unlade at such places in any collection district of the States as he may designate.

An act to create additional collection districts in the State of California, and to change the ex-

isting district therein, and to modify the existing collection districts in the United States, and for An act to provide for extending the laws and the dicial system of the United States to the State

of California. An act to authorize the appointment of Indian ents in California An act making appropriations for lighthouses, lightboats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erec-tion and establishment of the same, and for other

An act to extend the port of New Orleans. An act to repeal so much of the act approved

11th of August, 1848, as extends the provisions thereof to Macao. Joint resolution limiting the expense of colecting the revenue from customs for the present

Joint resolution authorizing the purchase of the anuscript of the Farewell Address of George Joint resolution for binding the public docu-

the "three months' extra pay" claims to the ac-Joint resolution relative to the payment of divi-

dends or interest on war bounty scrip.

Joint resolution expressing the condolence of Congress for Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor.

Joint resolution to amend a resolution approved on the 10th of August, 1850, relative to the payment of dividends or interest on war bounty scrip.

Joint resolution relating to the publication of
the laws of the United States.

Joint resolution relative to the public printing. Private Acts which originated in the Senate. An act in relation to donations of land to cer-In answer, Mr. Chask said; the Senator from | tain persons in the State of Arkansas.

An act for the relief of Joseph P. Williams. An act providing for the examination and set-lement of claims for land at the Saut Ste. Marie,

in Michigan.
An act for the relief of Conrad W. Faber, Leopold Bierwith, and Theodore Victor.

An act to enable the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to hold certain property for the pur-

oses therein recited

Au act for the relief of John Mitchell. An act for the relief of Captain Nathan Adams, of Tennessee.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of D. A. Watterston."

An act for the relief of Leuright Browning. An act to authorize Thomas Ginnalty to hold

d transmit certain real estate. Joint resolution directing the accounting officers of the Treasury to adjust the account of Newton Lane, late pension agent at Louisville.

Joint resolution to extend the provisions of a "joint resolution for the benefit of Frances Slocum and her children and grandchildren, of the Miami tribe of Indians," approved March 3, 1845, to certain other individuals of the same tribe.

with the heirs and representatives of Colonel Pierce M. Butler, late agent for the Cherokee In-And another joint resolution of precisely the

Joint resolution for the settlement of accounts

Public Acts which originated in the House of Repre

An act to provide for recording the convey-

tioned, relating to the port of Baltimore.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled an act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

An act to make further appropriations for public huildings in the Territories of Minnesota and

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropria-tion for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1851. An act making appropriations for certain forti-fications of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1851.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June 1851. An act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851. An act granting bounty lands for certain offi-cers and soldiers who have been engaged in the

military service of the United States. An act to create the office of Surveyor Gene ral of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey and to make donations to settlers of the said public lands.

An act making appropriations for the payment of Navy pensions for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851. Ap act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with

the various Indian tribes for the year ending June An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851. An act authorizing the Legislative Assemblies of Minnesota and Oregon Territories to prolong their next annual session to a period of ninety

An act making appropriations for the service of An act making appropriations for the service the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1851.

An act to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the service of the fiscal year ending the

30th of June, 1850. An act to establish certain post-roads in the

United States. An act to supply the deficiency in the approoriation for pay and mileage of Members of Congress for the present session.

An act to provide for carrying into execution in further part the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, An act making appropriations for the civil and

diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851, and for other purposes.

Joint resolution instructing the Secretary of
State to furnish the State of Alabama duplicates
of the books and documents heretofore supplied

recent burning of the State Capitol of said State.
Joint resolution to supply the Territories of
Oregon and Minnesota with the Narrative of the Exploring Expedition. Joint resolution authorizing the President of

the United States to accept and attach to the Navy two vessels offered by Henry Grinnell, Esq., of New York, to be sent to the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions

Private acts which originated in the House of Representatives.

An act for the relief of William Paddy An act to extend the privilege of franking let-ters and packages to Sarah Polk. An act for the relief of William B. Crews. An act to refund the fine imposed on the late

Thomas Cooper, under the sedition law, to his heirs. An act for the relief of Jesse Sutton An act for the construction of certain roads in the Territory of Minnesota, and for other pur-

An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

An act for the relief of Brown and Tarbox. An act for the relief of Richard H. Barrett. An act for the relief of Benjamin P Smith. An act for the relief of Camfield Averill. An act for the relief of Eliphas C. Brown. An act for the relief of Skelton Felton. An act for the relief of Winthrop S. Harding. An act for the relief of Smith and Hersey. An act for the relief of Jacob Zimmerman. An act for the relief of Sarah Jane West.

An act for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company. An act to grant a register to the barque Royal An act for the relief of Al-lo-lah and his legal epresentatives, and their grantees. An act authorizing the issuing of a register to

An act for the relief of Thomas Dennis.

he barque Cornwallis. An act for the relief of James T. Shackleford. An act to grant the franking privilage to Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor.

An act for the relief of William Maxwell, late

Marshal for the district of Georgia.

An act for the relief of Isaac Seymour An act to grant a register to the barque James

Patton, jr., now the Grenadian barque Bogota.
An act for the relief of Charles Stuart. An act for the relief of William Whicher An act for the payment of a company of Indian

A joint resolution granting old brase guns to the Jackson Monument Committee.

A joint resolution relating to the equestrian tatue of General Andrew Jackson.

A joint resolution for the relief of the children

of Sarah Stokes, deceased.

A joint resolution explanatory of certain acts therein mentioned. PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville
A Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1850,
Joseph A Weder, M. D. was unanimously elected Resident
Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this Institute is now
pr pare: to receive an additional number of patients; and
from Dr. Weder's well known skill and practical experience
in Europe, (acquired under Vincens Preissnits, the founder
of the Hydropathic system) and for several years past in
this constry, and particularly in the city of Philsdeiphia
(where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

cian.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to SAMUKL WEBB, Secretary.

SAMUKL WEBB, Secretary. Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logar General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms used by male parlents as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large codar reservoir containing five hundred barrela, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by seeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjuning the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

There are pears other angliances which can be betterned. he same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better uncerstoood by a personal examination.

May 30.

JAMES BIRNEY AND CHARLES C. PEIRCE, Cincinnati.

BIRNEY & PEIRCE, Attorneys at Law and Notarie

JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take deposition tment of the Governors of Connecticut De Delaware lows Michigan Maine North Carolina South Carolina Wisconsin. Louis'ana Mississippi New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont Maryland Kentucky Missouri New York Pennsylvania Tennessee Texas

Special attention given to collections and to the taking of Office, No. 114 Main street. July 25. WATSON & RENWICK, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

A GENTS for procuring Patents in the United State and foreign countries.

They prepare Specifications and Drawings of new inven-tions, and transact all business connected with their pro-

tions, and transact all business connected with their pro-fession.

They will revise and attend to the reconsideration of those applications which have been rejected by the Commissioner of Patents, either on account of a defective specification and drawing, or the presentation of an improper claim.

Persons residing at a distance may procure all necessary information respecting the patentability of their inventions, may have their applications for patents made in proper form and may obtain patents, without incurring the expense of a personal attendance at Washington, by writing to the subscribers.

ribers.
Models can be safely sent to us by the Expresses
Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail.
Le ters must be post paid.
Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.
P. H. WATSON.
July 18
E. S. RENWICK.

OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND, THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA the genuine original " Townsend Sarsaparilla" Being

the genuine original "Townsend Sarauparina." Datus poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who I ad proved its worth and known its value. It has reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseaves, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful healing power. This

Grand and Unequalled Preparation

Grand and Unequalled Preparation
is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for
throughout the length and bread h of the land.
Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and
never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared or
scientific principles, by a scientific man. The highest know
ledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art
have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of
the Old Doctor's Sursaparilla. The Sarsapari la root, it is
well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and
others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some
of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are
not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those
experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile,
principles, which by off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under
heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root
which give to it alitits value. The
Genuine Old Dr., Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla
is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsapa

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsapurilla is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form, and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any at we walnable and healing propagators frequend in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the Cure of Immunerable Theorems.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side, in its favor, by pues, wamen, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of Consamption, Dyspepsic and Liver Compilaint, and in Rheumatism, Scrofula, and Piles, Costiceness, all Culaneous Eruptions, Pimpies, Biotches, and all effections arising from Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising

of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, irregularity of the meastrul periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other disea-ses, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, swoon-ing, epileptic fits, convulsions, &c. is not this, then, The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's aferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s, because of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapable of De

Never Spoils, Never Spoils,
while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horribit compound be poisonous to the system? What; put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes dyspeps but acid! Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces!—datuler ce, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhosa dysenfery, colic, and corruption of the blood! What is scrof uls but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on eruptions of the skin, seald head, salt rheum, crysipelas, white swelling, fever-sores, and all ulcerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes rheumatism, but a sour, acid fluid, which ir sinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? No of nervous diseases of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the allments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P. ula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S P.

Townsend!
and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob
Townsend's Genuine Original Surveyarilla is an Imitation
of his inferior preparation!!
Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article' and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complsints and criminations from Agente was tave seld, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's Fermiculing Compound.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven wideapart, and infinitely dissimilar, that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaccutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, uncelentific unprofessional man—what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the agents of disease, instead of health?

discase, instead of besith I

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm
into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing
bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crush
ed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLD DR
JACOB TOWNSEND has sought and found the opportunity and means to bring his. Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy,

within the reach, and to the knowledge, of all who need it that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its Transcendent Power

Transcendent Power

De For sale in Washington City by—
J. F. Callan Z. D. & W. H. Gilman
S. Butt M. Delany
Ridgely & Co.

ARI WANTED .- Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fe Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O

Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, one door mest of Gilman's Drug Store.

THE citizens of Washington and strangers visiting the city are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just opened a gallery as above, which he has fitted up in a cagant style, with all the latest improvements, including AN EXTENSIVE SKYLIGHT,

and is now prepared to take pictures of all sizes, single or it groups, which his long exp rience and great success embol den him to say will be pronounced by competent judges fluid equal to any specimens of the phonographic art ever produced in the United States.

Cabinet pictures, measuring eleven by fourteen inches taken at short notice; also, crayon and enamelled Daguerreo traces.

yes.
Pictures taken equally well in cloudy as in fair weather.
Perfect satisfaction warranted in a l cases
The public are respectfully invited to call and examin
N. S. BENNETT.

ST. LAWRENCE EXCHANGE. POTSDAM, New York. SILAS HICOCK, Proprieto. Aug. 29-tf LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O. WILLIAM B. JAKVIS, Jun., atterney and Counselies at Law, Columbus, Obio. Office in Platt snewbuild ing, State street, opposite south door of State House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds pune

BOSTON "NATIONAL ERA" AGENCY.

No. 3 Cornhill.

The National Era comes from Washington to this office by express, and is delivered by carriers in any part of the city proper, at \$2.75 a year, free of postage; single copies, six and a quarter cents.

Now is the time to secure this national advocate of the Liberty Movement, during the first session of Congress under the new Administration, when questions of the most thrilling importance must be decided.

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Favette streets. ner S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising. Sub-scription, and Collecting Agent. No. 10 State street. Boston (Journal Building.) is siso agent for the National Era.

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EXCHANGE. Bills of exchange and bank checks on most of the principal cities of the Union bought and sold at the best rates.

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Nov. 15—tf

WHEELAN & WOOD, WHOLESALE and Retail Root and Shoe Manufacturers, sign of the BIG RED BOOT, No. 39 Lower Market, south side, two doors west of Sycamore street, Cincinnati—Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Paim Lear Hats, &c. J. WOOD.

May 23—17

A. WOOD.

JUST PUBLISHED, REPLY to Remarks of Rev. Moses Stuart on Hon. John Jay, and an Examination of his Scriptural Exercises, contained in his recent pamphlet entitled "Conscience and the Constitution" By William Jay. An octavo pamphlet in a neat cover. Price 6 cents For sale by Aug. 1. WM. HARNED, 61 John street, N. York.

A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. Hartford, Con-necticut. JOHN HOOKER. Sept. 12-1y JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH. THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Balley, and published at Washington, can be had at the Boston Agency for the National Era, 3 Cornhill. Price, by mail, 50 cents a year; delivered in Boston, free of postage, 75 cents.

GEORGE W. LIGHT, Nov. 25.

3 Cornhill Boston.

LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY. No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

ESTABLISHED to aid the circulation of all USEFUL PUBLICATIONS issued in the United States Orders for Books or Periodicals executed promptly, and at the most reasonable rates. most reasonable rates.

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THE FRIEND OF YOUTH, a new and attractive monthly journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. BAILEY, and published at Washington, also comes by Express to this agency. Frice, delivered in Boston, free of pastage, 75 cents a year; by mail, 50 cents.

G. W. Li iht & CO.

BOSTON FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL. CONDUCTED by the Female Medical Education Society, incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature. The fifth term will commence November 6, 1850, and continue three meanths. Those who desire can attend exclusively configurator, with us contacted franches. Thirties, \$25.

Board in the city to be had at \$2 a week.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Sparsers

GUNDRY'S CINCINNATI MERCANTILE COL-

Apollo or Museum Building, northwest corner of Sixth ond Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. THE attention of the Public is respectfully called to the course of studies prescribed at this institution for the purpose of qualifying Young Men in a thorough practical manner for the duties of the counting house and for busi-

manner for the duties of the counting house and to business pursuits generally.

The design of the institution is to impart such information as will make practical men and scientific accountants for any and every department of business.

The prominent subject of study is, Double-Entry Book-Keeping; or, in other words, the science of accounts, in its adaptation to every variety of transactions that can possibly arise in the operations of Trade, whether wholesale, retail, commission, banking, manufacturing, jobbing, or any other form of business.

commission, banking, manufacturing, jobbing, or any other form of business.

In order to qualify those who enter this institution in a superior manner for the responsible duties of commercial its are given in connection with the science of book keeping. Lectures on the general laws of trade, as contained in the best treatises on banking and political economy, have also been lately introduced with great advantage and success.

Students are (in addition) made familiar with general mercantile forms and phraseology, or what may be termed the literature of commerce, including commercial letters of all descriptions. il descriptions.
It will be the assiduous endeavor of the Principal to make

those who attend this institution good practical penmer—a sine qua non to those wishing to enter the arena of trade.

A complete course of calculations, is included in the exer-Terms for the full course - . . \$40 00 Dr instruction is given individually; thus gentlemen an enter at any time.

Dr Institute in being chartered, students on graduating receive a diploma, signed by a board of mercantile and gradue of the control of the

egal gentlemen.

OF The time requisite to complete the course averages
from six to twelve weeks. from six to twelve weeks.

The undersigned has at much labor and expense collected a library of standard works, both American and foreign, on the above subjects, as well as obtained such practical information from real business as is deemed important or useful, and has also been enabled, from long experience as a teacher, to greatly improve and simplify the mode of imparting this kind of instruction. He thus flatters himself that those who patronize this institution from the independent, held who patronize this institution from the inducements held

will have their expectations more than realized. pt. 19—3m JOHN GUNDKY, Principal LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have just published another stereotyped Almanae, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanae has been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper than

hundred Almanacs packed with their goods. In this way, the cost of transportation will be very small. It no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. This mode of conveyance is better than the post office, as every Almanacent by mail, whatever the distance, costs two and a half

A Catalogue of most of the Publications for sale at the A casalogue of most of the rubileations for sale at the Depository is annexed, from which selections can be made; and books and pamphlets can be sent with the Almanacs, without much, it any, additional expense.

Orders, exclosing payment, in bank notes or post office stamps, may be addressed to tamps, may be addressed to
WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
Aug. 8—6t
No. 61 John street, New York City N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are re-

spectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but diffuse useful information. DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC, Xenia, Ohio,

Will take acknowledgments, depositions, affidavits, and protestations, in town or country; is agent for the National Era, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, and, the American Live Stock Insurance Company; and will attend to the collection of claims generally; also, to sellg, leasing, and renting real estate. OG-Office—Galloway's Buildings, up stairs—corner room JOHN W. NORTH.

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,

In Quart Bottles.

In Quart Bottles.

FOR purifying the blood, and for the cure of Serofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn U cers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Feter Sores, Bryspelas. Pomples, Bles, Mercurial Discardes, Culaneous Eruptions, Luter Complaint, Bronchita, Consumption Female Complaints, Loss of Appelle, General Debility, 4c.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, combined and conceptrated in their utmost strength and efficace. Experiments were made in the manufacture of this medicine, until it was found it could not be improved. Accordingly, we find it resorted to almost aniversally in cases of serofula, liver diseases, salt rheum, general prostration of the vital powers, and all those tormenting isseases of the skin, so trying to the patience and injurious to the health. It is a tonic aperient, and distincetant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation, and the bowels; and thus three processes, which are carried on at the same time, through the instrumentality of this one comedial agent. There are many ways of relieving pain for the time being, but there is only one way of removing discase. No pallistive, no anodyne, no topical application, will remove it. It must be attacked at its source, in the fluids of the body, which convey the poison to the localities where it is developed in inflammation, sores, ulcers, tumors, abscesses, glandular awellings, &c., as the case may be.

These fluids must be reached, acted upon, purified, by some powerful agent. Such an agent is Sund's Sarsapa-illa, which gently stimulates while it disinfects and expels from the atomach and bowels all that is irritating, and at the same time restores their vigor and tone. Its great merit is, that it meets and neutratizes the active principle of disease lively, and when that is group to supprising Each new case in which it is applied furnishes in the research and the same time restores their vigor and tone Its great merit is, that it meets and neutratizes the active principle of disease itself, and when the hill

alue. Lieutenant Miller, of the army, has kind'y sent us the

Mesers, A. B. & D. Sands: Mesers. A. B. & D. Sands:

Gentlemen: I ber leave to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to my its effects, and that they may be benefited as I have been.

I arrived here from the United States by the overland route, about the lat of October last. A few days after, was attached with a very disagreeable eruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sar aparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three hottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely. With high regards yours, &c.

J. H. MILLER, U. S. A.

Here is another, nearer home

Messrs. Sands:

Gentlemen: I have great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. A subject of pulmonary disease, I made a vorage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted. In the weeks after my return. I was selzed with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and from the debility and great progration of strength that followed, with the protracted dimensive of the programme of your Sarsaparilla, which I consider a most important and truly valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as at present. Very gratefully, yours,

S. E. SAYMORE.

Read the following, from Messes Sands:

Messys. Sands:

Gentlemen: I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sarsaparilla having been sured of a malady after suffering six years. I hereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope flow will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that I should die with consumption. One day while suffering a violent attack of burning faver, a friend persuaded me try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle and by its use and the help of God i was restored to better health that I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bicas the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient ser-

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and t hemiats, 160 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.